The Governor's Message.

That Governor Hollidar's last message should be devoted almost wholly to the State debt, and to questions growing out of this debt, will not be a cause of surprise to those who know how ardently he has always desired to preserve the honor of Virginia, and how much of time, study, and labor, he has devoted to the accomplishment of the cherished object of providing for the payment of her honest debts, and leaving to his successor no legacy of unsettled obligations, and to the people of his native State no good cause for longer dividing into two parties on a purely domestic question. Governor Holliday's name with the public debt of Virginia as Mr. Cease's or Mr. Sherman's with the public debt of the United States. Alas that a debt of the United States. Alas that a "funder" in Virginia should be supposed by anybody to be entitled to less bonor than a "funder" in Washington. If this last be a fact, it will not whelming majority of the white vote was influence Governor Holliday's conduct. not east for Daniel. He has Old Hickory's firmness, fearlessness, and perseverance. If he had to stand by himself, stand he would where he plants himself in the message before us. Here let us say, by the way, that Governor in his official papers.

The message is so short that a synopsis ance with the requirements of an immemo-rial custom, we prepare a "brief" of its contents.

Our people are now using the railroads east for CAMERON in the county. built with this borrowed money.

The Governor mentions the BARBOUR divided in 1880 General HANCOCK would have been elected then.

BERGER bill. He grows eloquent over its enormities, and repeats part of the indictment he drew up against that bill in his message vetoing it, of which indictment he declares he is not willing to recall one werd. He tells how that bill would have fared in our courts and in the Supreme Court of the United States; and he asks significantly how the departments of the United States Government other than the Supreme Court have acted on this subject?

The Governor quotes interesting statistics furnished to him by the Auditor, thirty-four pages are devoted to a scathing These figures ought to open the eyes of review of the new version of the New Tessome people; for he proves the ability of tament. the state to meet her obligations without any increase of taxation, though with statesmanlike candor he says that if it were Higher Than the Church: An Art Legend necessary he would favor an increase in the

All the State bonds bearing 5 and 6 per cent, are now redeemable. This is a fact worth remembering. They can be substitoted by new bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. Therefore "there is no justification or excuse" for repudiation. Virginia GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA. Mr. Graves, of Bedford county, nominated Mr. J. C. Hill, of Albemaric county. has paid \$14,272,657.40 of interest upon her debt since 1867, and is now paying more than a million of dollars of interest annually. And again the Governor warms up with his subject and sounds a note of

calculated to excite pride in the bosoms of her sons. He also speaks encouragingly of her material prosperity now, and of her cause for bright hopes of the future. The Governor alludes to the interference

of the Federal Government in our recent elections. His words ought to tell upon the northern people. But will they? Do those people realize that "the empire is almost in sight"?

The Governor incidentally compliments

36 senators were present. Mr. William came in later; Mr. Christian also.

The new senators present were then call-

The Governor incidentally compliments the Superintendent and Board of Directors of the penitentiary for making it a paying to the same in writing, institution. He also makes reference to the reports of the various State officers. the last Senate were adopted. Also, to some few of his official acts.

the Richmond and Alleghany railroad.

ought to print it, and everybody ought to compliment to Mr. Causey, and saying that read it. Governor HOLLIDAY will hold the he had discharged the duties of the office reins of power with a steady hand till the to the satisfaction of the Senate. 1st of January. Would that the man who and resulted: is to be his successor could be induced to imitate Martin Van Buren, and "follow J. D. Penelicion. in the footsteps of his illustrious predeces-

The Whig may make itself easy. The Dispatch is satisfied with its work in the recent campaign. A hundred thousand Minter, and the vote resulted: four thousand more than voted for General HANCOCK last year; and nearly all of them | Carter (colored), of Northampton, for Doorwere white men. If there are any men in keeper, Virginia who were by the Dispatch influeneed to vote the Democratic ticket these Bedford. were the men. At the same time, we must confess that our experience is that newspa- W. S. Jones pers can't do much to swell or diminish a popular current. The voters do as they please. We elaim only that we are as much entitled to the credit of the Democratic victory of last year as the Whig for the Republican-Readjuster victory of this year. But as the Whiq was blamed last year, the Dispatch is this year-both with equal justice or injustice. How much credit or blame either was entitled to in either case we will not say. We are very sure, however, that Camenon would not have lost one of his seventy thousand negro votes part Messes, Koiner, Elliott, and Atkinif the Whig had gone down a year ago, SON. Doubtless it had its influence with the white Readjusters.

The Conservative-Democrat was the cam- ferty] was adopted. paign organ of the Democrats-not the Dispatch nor the State. The ConservativeDemocrat was circulated gratis, or for a mersly nominal price, all over Virginia.

It denounced Blair, Cameron, Mahone.

The roll was called with the following Dispatch nor the State. The Conscruative-It denounced BLAIR, CAMERON, MAHONE, LEWIS, and the rest of the Coxlitionists, in the plainest of words, and week after A. Kolner... week. It was certainly edited with ability. It certainly did not show any lack of zeal.

But all in vain. Mr. Massey's collectors elected Cameron. There were in this city more than a thousand negroes made voters by their receipts, or, say, two hundred and fifty for each member elected to the House of Delegates. | the table.

for each delegate elected in Eastern Vir ginia only, there were from fifteen to twenty thousand votes cast in the State on Mr. Masser's tax-collectors' unlawful certificates. There is no use to search any further for the prime cause of the Demo-

Finally, let us say that if the result in Surry county may be taken as a test, we may well believe that if not a speech had been made in the canvass the negroes would not have been stirred up, and CAME-RON would have been defeated.

FACTS VS. FANCIES. - The Whig said last

"We shall now give an instance of an eastern county which obviously gave a co-lored majority for Daniel."

But the Herald, published in Surry county, shows how the Whig's guess fails to agree with the facts. The Herald says: "But it is a fact that only ten whites him save ten.

We have not yet heard directly from one county in East Virginia in which an over-

BOYDTON, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA.,) December 3, 1881.

Editors Dispatch: There were 236 whit votes polled at this place. Daniel received 220 votes, and I think 4 would cover all the HOLLIDAY never mentions political parties | negro votes for him, leaving 20 white votes for Cameron, including white Republicans, all of which latter voted for Cameron, as

far as I am informed.

nish some evidence that its assumptions as The Governor begins with the State to the number of white voice cast for debt, and comes very near ending with it. CAMERON and DANIEL respectively are cor-He declares that every dollar of it is justly rect. Look at the vote of Surry county. owing, it having been contracted by Vir- The Whig proved by a very ingenious theginia's officers, and being for money bor- ory and argument that a majority of the rowed by them from conficing creditors, whites in that county must have voted for and being a debt acknowledged as just by all departments of the State government. Cameron; but the Surry county paper says all departments of the State government. that there were not a dozen white votes nomination of Mr. Fowles.

ANOTHER INCLIDEBLE. - A Patrick county bill and its immediate successor. He gives correspondent writes us that the memthe history of the McCullocu bill. Its de- ber elected to the House of Delegates from feat he regards as a very serious calamity. that county is a mail contractor. The law It would if carried out have restored quiet of Virginia provides that no person shall and brought prosperity to the Common- be "capable of holding" any legislative or am profoundly sensible of and deeply wealth, and, we will add, would have saved other office in Virginia who "receives in moved the United States Senate to the Democratic any way any emolument whatever" from guished honor at your hands. I would be party, and perhaps aided materially in the the United States Government. The law election of a Democratic President in 1884, needs no comment. It is so plain that it not to say that if Virginia had not been leaves no room for a doubt on the subject.

We acknowledge the receipt from Hon. The Governor next touches the RIDDLE- HORATIO C. BURCHARD, Director of the nual report for the year ending June 30, 1881. We shall preserve it for reference. He estimates that the annual consumption of the world in ornamentation, manufactures, and the arts is at least \$75,000,000 of gold and \$35,000,000 of silver.

> We have received from Messrs. Woon-HOUSE & PARHAM the London Quarterly Review for October-the best of the foreign quarterlies, in some respects. The first ness.

of Ancient Times. By WILHELMINE von Hillern, author of "Ernestine," &c. From the German by Mary J. Safford. New York: WILLIAM S. GOTTSBERGER. 1881. Price, 25 cents.

For sale by RANDOLPH & ENGLISH.

WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1881. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by Lieutenant-Governor James A. WALKER. The roll was called, and the following an-

The Governor here recounts in graphic swered to their names: Messrs, Atkinson, style some facts in Virginia's history well Bailey, Barnes, Berry, Bliss, Diggs, Edcalculated to excite pride in the bosoms of munds, Editor, Eskridge, Fletcher, Glasgow, Hale, Heaton, Hurt, James, Jones, Komer, Lovell, Lovenstein, Lybrook, Martin, Mayo, Newberry, Rawles, Rue, Smith, Twyman, Walker, Stevens, Thurman, Twyman, Walker, Webb, Williams, Wingfield of Hanover. Wingfield of Albemarle, and Wood, Mr. RIDDLEBERGER took his seat after the

The Clerk (Mr. Causey) announced that

ed to the Clerk's desk and took the oath required by law, and afterwards subscribed On motion of Mr. THURMAN, the rules of

ORGANIZATION. The message closes with a good word for Chesterfield, nominated Mr. C. H. Causey.

Richmond and Alleghany railroad.

For Clerk of the Senate, ar. Walley Chesterfield, nominated Mr. C. H. Causey.

Mr. Thurman nominated Dr. J. D. Pendieser.

The ressage is very short. Every paper ton, of Orange, at the same time paying

The roll was called by Mr. CAMPBELL,

Mr. Powell absent and Mr. Wingfield of Hanover not voting.

For Sergeaut-at-Arms Mr. Wood nominated W. A. French. Mr. ATKINSON nominated George W.

A colored member nominated Peter J. Mr. THURMAN nominated W. S. Jones, of

The vote resulted :

Mr. Wingeren of Hanover (Straightout Republican) voted for Mr. Jones. Mr. LOVENSTEIN was instructed to inform the House that the Senate was ready to pro-

ceed to business; which duty he performed. Then there was a recess. TO WAIT ON THE GOVERNOR, Mr. Koinen offered a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part

of the House to wait on the Governor inform him of the organization of the two houses; which was adopted. The CHAIR appointed on the Senate's journed.

STENOGRAPHER. The usual resolution authorizing the Clerk to appoint a stenographer [Dr. Laf-

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Absent from the room, 10 senators.

Mr. Koines, from the joint committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, reported that they had discharged that duty, and the Governor would communicate with the General Assembly in writing.

A minute later the message was brought to the bar of the Senate by Mr. Taylor, the Governor's secretary

The Clerk had read a few lines, when Mr. Thurman moved that it be laid on the table and a thousand extra copies printed which was adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The House was called to order at 12:10 P. M. by Clerk McCaull, who appointed Mr. H. J. Wale, of Louisa county, Sergeant-

At-Arms pro tem.
Prayer by Rev. W. G. Starr, D. D., of
the Methodist Episcopal Church.
The roll was then called. The following members were found to be present:
Messrs. Hanford Anderson, W. J. Anderson, Bailey, Baldwin, Bland, Board, Butt,
Cardwell, Champlain, Chase, Coleman,
Conrad, Cross, Dalton, B. A. Drvis, T.
Wiley Davis, Deyer, Amos Dickerson, William J. Dickenson, Duck, Dungee Dunlap, Dunn, Earle, Eggborne, Evans Farr, Fitzpatrick, Fowler, Fry, Giddings, Grandstaff, Graves, Armistead Duff Green, Griffin, Griggs, Grim, Haden, Hamilton, Hanger, Harnsberger, Harris, Harrison, Hazlewood, Herring, Honaker, Johnson, Kelley, Leech, Lybrook, Lyons, May, Mayo, Menefee, Moon, Moorfield, Morgan, Munford, Nicol, Norton, Oliver, Owens, Page, Parr, Phillips, Plaster, Pollard, Powell, Revercomb, Richardson, Sandy Sayers, Scott, Skinner, Slemp, Smith, Spotswood, Stratton, Stribling, Stuart, Stubbs, Charles F. Taylor, J. A. Taylor, James C. Taylor, Terrell, Tinsley, Turner, Vaughan, Ward, James A. Watkins, R. W. Watkins, Webb, Wilkins, Witten, and

The members were then requested to and the oath or affirmation was administered to them.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER. Clerk: Nominations for Speaker are now

A call of the roll resulted-

Mr. TAYLOR, of Montgomery county, nominated Mr. I. C. Fowler, of Washing ton county. Mr. Lyons, of Richmond city, nomi-

noted Mr. MARSHALL HANGER, of Augusta county. Messrs, Sawyers, of Wythe, and Har-

Mr. FOWLER was declared elected, and Messrs. Taylor, of Montgomery, and Hanger, of Augusta, were appointed a amittee to inform him of his election.

On taking the chair Mr. FowLER said : Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,by the conferment of this distin tray the better feelings of my nature if I failed to realize the responsibility, as well as the honor, implied. We are the agents of the Commonwealth, whose sovereign power alone is withheld from us. In all else we have committed to our keeping the power to promote the prosperity and preglory of Virginia. May I trust Mint, of a copy of his very interesting an- that we will rise to the measure of our great commission; that it may be said the people have committed their interests to heads and patriotic hands. Soliciting your cooperation in the preservation of order, and trusting to your charity for my imperfections. I now announce as the next busi ness in order the election of Clerk.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE. A message was received from the Senate nized, and was ready to proceed with busi-

ELECTION OF HOUSE OFFICERS. The SPEAKER announced that the next

clerk. Mr. Sawyens, of Wythe, nominated Mr.

P. H. McCauil, of Pulaski, Mr. Sporswoep, of Richmond city, nom-inated Mr. J. Bell Bigger, of Richmond. The vote resulted as follows:

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

V. F. Pumphrey, of Hanover county, Mr. Graves, of Bedford county, nomi-The vote resulted as follows:

Pumphrey... Mr. Wenn, of Norfolk city, nominated C. H. L. Harris (colored), of Norfolk.

Mr. HANGER, of Augusta, nominated Mr. A. B. Cottrell, of Henrico. The vote resulted as follows

Mr. J. W. Southward, of Henrico,

O. A. Sullivan, of Montgomery county. The vote resulted as follows:

Southward

On motion of Mr. Dickenson, of Rus

The resolution having been concurred in taxes. by the Senate, the Speaker appointed Messrs, Dickenson, Cross, Hanger, Giboxes, and Graves on the part of the

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE. Mr. FARR, of Fairfax, presented the pe-

HOUSE RULES. On motion of Mr. HANGER, the rules of the last House of Delegates were adopted for the government of the House.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. Mr. C. S. Taylor, the Governor's private secretary, appeared with the Governor's message, which, on motion of Mr. Cross, was ordered to be printed for the use of the members in lieu of being then read. REPORTS.

The Clerk laid before the House a comvote cast for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor at the recent election and reports from Circuit Court clerks, which were received and filed.

Mr. TURNER, of Norfolk city, submitted to examine into the condition of the Second

ordered to be printed.

AT-MOVE FOR A NEW TRIAL .- The jury in the breach-of-promise case of Ida Ullman against Henry H. Meyer, of Richmond, Va., in their deliberations on Monday afternoon and evening were at all times agreed in favor of the plaintiff; but on the question of the amount of damages they varied from 6 cents to \$5,000. Counsel for the defendant moved for a stay of execution in order to allow time to move for a and the Court granted a stay for thirty days.

The following opinion was given by Dr. Jacob Meyer, Saint Louis, Mich., in 1874: The Hamburg Drops deserve to be recom-The President laid before the Senate a communication from P. H. McCaull, Clerk of the House, and C. H. Causey, Clerk of the Senate, certifying that the proposed amendment to the Constitution had been published according to law, &c. Laid on the table.

Whilst the exercise of this power is not grateful, it is not now practically any cause of regret. Had the bills been approved by the Governor, they would not have stood the test of the courts, and more than amendment to the Constitution had been published according to law, &c. Laid on the table.

Whilst the exercise of this power is not grateful, it is not now practically any cause of regret. Had the bills been approved by the Governor, they would not have stood the test of the courts, and more than are in great measure confided to you. More precious have never ocen entrusted to any legislative body. A prouder his-

sources—Repudiation Reprobated—Virginia's Fidelity to Constitutional Obligations—Federal Power, Patronage, and
Money as Controllers of State Affairs—
"The Work and Traditions of the Fathers."

The Various Pablic Institutions—Indicial

Court thus expressed a great touth which The Various Public Institutions-Judicial Vacancies Filled, &c.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,) GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, December 7, 1881. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Dele-

gates: Four years ago the discussion of the profound and lofty sentiments? State debt was actively begun, and legisla-tion entered upon looking to its settlement. At the session of 1877-78 the General As-sembly passed a bill having that object in view, which was returned without the approval of the Governor, with an assignment of his reasons. This was called the "Barbour Bill," and was one of force upon THE FOWLER-BOCOCK BILL.

Toward the conclusion of the same sesion, another bill was passed without this objectionable feature, and contained scheme of settlement, in the nature of a proposition, and a submission to the credi-tors for their acceptance or rejection. This I regarded as the only proper mode in which a fair, honourable, and satisfactory settlement could be reached, and had s stated in response to a Resolution of the Senate. No question had then or has since been raised as to the validity of the debt in its creation. Every dollar had been obtained from trusting creditors, before the war, by the State, through her constitutional authorities, and had been invested in values which survive to this day, and are now enjoyed by her citizens, increasing their wealth and comfort, and the power of the Commonwealth, beyond computation. I felt that then, for the first time during

the session, the proper course was pursued, and approved the bill, looking upon it as a ition to the creditors and the basis for further negotiations. This was called the "Fowler-Bocock Bill."

into correspondence with the creditors or THE M'CULLOCH BILL.

The General Assembly had already adopt-

ed the most rigid and severe measures to be finally taken from the field of polities, is far as I know, without our own borders a reasonable, honourable, and fair dispo-

lection they were successful at the poils. Notwithstanding the assaults made through Mr. LOVENSTEIN, of Richmond it, in a few months the sum of \$8,781,981.81. eity, announcing that that body had organically one-third of the debt, was funded under its provisions. Of course, the agi-tation and its result stopped any further

Its defeat I regard as a very serious cabusiness in order was the election of a lamity. I showed, in my last annual mes how complete was, and would have been its success in restoring Virginia once more to quiet and prosperity. From the tables then given, it was manufest that, had it not been interfered with, its working would have lifted us, under the present rate of taxation, entirely out of embarrassment, and, after paying all interest, the costs of the Public Schools and the ex-Mr. TURNER, of Norfolk, nominated Mr. peases of government, would have left in the treasury more than three hundred The

THE RIDDLEBERGER BILL. The State debt was again taken up at its feated. session of 1879-'80, and the opponents of the "McCulloch Bill" having a majority vided for, and receive all they are entitled of its members, adopted what they style
"A Bill to Reëstablish the Public Credit, ommonly called the "Riddleberger Bill," million of dollars out of the State, and that epealing therein former laws for the seiglement of the debt. This bill, by a stroke poration treasuries. These arrearages are destinies, has used its patronage, power, commonly called the "Riddleberger Bill," SECOND DOORKEEPER.

Mr. HAZLEWOOD, of Heurico, nominated Mr. J. W. Southward, of Henrico.

Mr. Grayes, of Bedford, nominated Mr. Grayes, of Bedford, nominated by every fiscal officer of the Government, and approved by every fiscal officer of the Government, and approved by every General The vote resulted as follows:

The vote resulted as follows: Assembly that has convened since the debt correct mode of ascertaining the amount was contracted; it "eliminates" one-half due, at nothing at all; indeed, regarding of the promised interest upon the residue—them as overpaid. The Superintendent of indeed, proposing and pledging itself to Public Schools differs from the forindeed, proposing and pledging itself to pay no certain amount of interest, but only such sum as may be in the treasury after future General Assemblies have disposed of ing a committee of three on the part of the future General Assemblies have disposed of office. In any event, now that they are resell, a joint resolution was adopted appoint- such sum as may be in the treasury after ing a committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House to Senate and five on the wait on the Governor and inform him that language, "that may not otherwise be apthe General Assembly was organized and propriated"; it then "eliminates" nearly, ready to receive any communication he if not quite, all that may be left, by subjecting it to the State, city, and county

WHY HE VETOED IT. When I reflected that this treatment was inflicted upon a debt for every dollar which consideration had been received; when I reflected that that consideration had een invested by our fathers, as pure and tition of contest, accompanied by evidence, knightly men as ever lived, in elevating in the case of Messrs. Frazier and Lady and making strong a Commonwealth which against Messrs. Leech and Dunlar, the delegates from Rockbridge county, and asked that the same be printed and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections when appointed. Agreed to.

I reflected that she had, through her representations of the committee of the committ sentatives, renewed the promise from o year, through her organic law and legis- sets which can be sold and applied. lative enactment; I was constrained by the the bonds which bear five and six per cent. obligation of my oath, and by every reason interest are now redeemable at the option that could prompt intelligent and honora- of government; this fact alone so che ble action, to return the bill to the body in the situation since the 1st day of July last which it originated, without my approval, as to enable us to view it with more confi-because I believed it to be in violation of dence. Hitherto, consent of the holder the Constitution of the State, in violation was implied. Now, with a resolute deterof the Constitution of the United States, iti mination and announcement to meet its obliviolation of the spirit which has ever moved gations, the Commonwealth can issue its and inspired the traditions of the Common-bonds at a much lower rate of interest, and wealth, and made her name so dear to her have them readily taken. We know that till the storm be overpast, and keep them munication from the Secretary of the Com-monwealth transmitting a statement of the men." I am not willing now to reveke or which, if done, will, as I have shown, blot one word of that utterance.

The bill failed to become a law for the want of the requisite majority over the

Governor's veto. It is very far from being a grateful duty the report of the special committee ap-pointed at the last session of the Legislature would be far more so to agree with the coordinate department of the Government. I have searcely thought it necessary to notice On motion of Mr. FARB, the report was the frivolous charge that I have usurped rdered to be printed.
On motion of Mr. Lyons, the House adbranch of the Government, and have thwarted the will of the people, as ex-pressed through the majority of the Gene-How the Verdict of \$1,750 was Arrived ral Assembly. Made by the Constitution the representative of all the people of the State, without distinction of party, and sworn to use the veto power to protect its provisions, I need not say that I could hardly be guilty of the baseness as well as folly of its surrender. It is very true that the Legislature is the proper body to settle the debt question. I will state it even the debt question. I will state it even about \$600,000-for, that portion of the more strongly; it is the only body that can. debt and the arrearages of interest to which But it must be done within its constitu-tional limitations; and those very limita-would by that bill be "climinated." What tions provide a way in which the veto may The Commonwealth is left by the "elimi-

WORDS FULL OF WISDOM.

Whilst the exercise of this power is not nators" to answer for that as best she can

GOV. HOLLIDAY'S MESSAGE.

The State Debt as Viewed by the Restring Executive.

The Various Financial Measures Fully Discussed—The State's Liabilities and Resource—Repudiation Reproducted—Virone and Resources—Repudiation Reproducted—Virone and recourt of the County Court of Washington to State. Not a blot has yet fallen upon a still the vacancy was filled according to law, of the United States. Our own court had said: "The honored name and high credit secured to a State by unbroken faith, even in adversity, will, apart from all other considerations, be worth more to her in dollars—incalculably more—than the comparatively insignificant sources—Repudiation Reproducted—Virone and the County Court of Washington till the vacancy was filled according to law, of the County Court of Greene and Madistance and now constitute much of the Republic's and now constitute much of the Republic's and now constitute much of the Republic's and most continue much of the Republic's and most continue much of the Republic's and most constitute much of the Republic's and must not be sold or bartered.

VIRGINIA'S FAIR FAME.

VIRGINIA'S FAIR FAME.

court thus expressed a great truth which ail just men appreciate, that there is no wealth or power equal to that which ulti-mately comes to a State when in all her engagements she keeps her faith unbroken.' Have we reason to know and feel that the Supreme Court has received but httle sympathy from the coordinate Departments of the United States Government in these

HOW STAND THE FINANCES NOW?

furnished me a statement of their condition, allowing for reduced assessments of land, etc., and adding prospective increpledged her faith. A Constitution was opening up a rich agricultural and mis region, and giving promise of immenments, and has given me the balance that will remain in the treasury, supposing the receipts and disbursements otherwise to continue the same as last year, after paying all ishment, has faithfully kept its provisions the expenses for the support of govern-ment, for the support of the Public Free rassed with a heavy inherited debt, she Schools, the interest on the tax-paying coupon debt, consol and 10-40, and on the made provision for the admission bonds held by colleges, and the amounts orbonds held by colleges, and the amounts or-dered by law to be paid quarterly on arrear-ages due the Public Free Schools. This a school system, years before the required

salance is \$276,964.43. This sum is applicable to the interest on the public debt—old unfunded and peeler—ernment, that the young of both races which amounts, according to the Second Au- might enjoy its benefits and be qualified for ditor's statement, made at my request, and the responsibilities of citizenship. now before me, to the following: Steriing, \$1,302,851.65, at five per cent. interest; and Dollar, \$5,424,292.51, (less the sum of \$1,- have surpassed this act of the people of 335,687.60, held by colleges, on which in- Virginia, in rescuing and restoring once terest has been and is paid annually, as be-fore recited,) at six per cent, interest;—to ruins of her former self and assuming a loan of \$29,800 due to the Miller Manual burdens that would have appalled the most school, with interest from November, heroic, 1879; -to the account of arrearages due the Public Free Schools, according to the Auditor, \$1,294,245.37;--to amount due the Literary Fund, as per report of Second Auditor (September, 1881), 8516,322.19; and to arrearages of interest due on public debt, as per same report, \$3,565,331.79.

As soon as the General Assembly ad- THE PENITENTIARY A PAYING INSTITUTION. til language can be reduced to mathemati- sideration of both housejourned, proclamation was issued according to the terms of the bill, and I entered reports; "I estimate the net revenue of the should be accused of having deliberately Penntentiary during the current fiscal year and dishonestly attempted to avoid or interesting and important in their representatives, in this and foreign at \$25,000;" which he suggests may be incountries, which resulted in responses from them and propositions, which I sultions be adopted. I must commend the a member of either of your honourable valuable, the vigorous work of Mr. B. mitted in my annual message of December, diligence and efficiency of the Superintend-bodies who will not denounce it as a mis-being everywhere felt in the reent, aided by an equally efficient and sympathizing Board of Directors, who, both Nor, consider pt- aided by the revival of business, which has field for four years, and lost so many valua- and it will be generally accountry as a judicious, moderat economy and reform, and had reduced the to make contracts for the employment of State surpassed her in energy and material most respects, satisfactory deexpenses, as it supposed, to a minimum. the convicts within and outside of the levelopment. The improvement has been the work with the greatest en-

were about to end, and the debt question pay the interest on the entire principal of and the amount annually due

THE PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS,

in the debt. As to the Literary Fund and the Public school system has received at my hands every aid in my power, under the Constitution and laws, to establish and perfect it,

It has been alleged that the Federal Gov-

By this statute the schools are now pro- the liberties of the people. pressing demands upon the State require

very well be postponed till her resources justify it, which, from the present outlook, with the rapid advent of capital to our midst, we believe will be very soon. NO INCREASE OF TAXATION. which it could be provided for without any increase in the rate of taxation, which do not think it necessary to urge. Not that I would not so urge to meet the State's obligations. I certainly would. Taxes are not agreeable, but they are the cost of good

government, and everything that term im-But this increase is not necessary, year State has several millions of dollars of as-"I am not willing now to reveke or one word of that utterance. which, if done, will, as I have shown, speedily lift us out of trouble, and preserve our credit untarnished. NO EXCUSE FOR REPUBLATION.

> Thus, there is no justification or excuse for Virginia to repudiate or "eliminate" by force all or any portion of her debt, in the futile effort, by such means, "to rees-tablish her credit" under modes presented in the bill of the last session. By a state-ment of the Second Auditor, furnished at my request, and now before me, Virginia paid as interest upon her debt from the 1st July, 1867, to 1st October, 1881, the large sum of \$14,272,657,40, and she is now paying annually more than \$1,000,000, with surplus of at least \$300,000, as shown by the Auditor's report-in spite of the assertions of the ignorant or malicious that she has been and is paying nothing. The bill to which I have just referred reduces, by "elimination," the interest the State will have to pay, if it pays any, to the sum of will be done with the \$700,000 thus "eliminated" annually from the just creditors?

She upheld the cause of Constitutional Freedom in the Union; she upheld the same cause out of the Union, when she be-lleved it to be assailed; she gave much of the blood of her people, and nearly all of her wealth, to vindicate her acts; and when the cause went down on the field of arms, to which the final appeal had gone, and she surrendered her sword, which among the States has been more faithful to filled. her renewed allegiance? sit down in despair among the ruins. She

The Auditor of Public Accounts has restore her desperate fortunes. She recognized the Constitution of the Union, to framed for her, with a machinery titted for crease to the ishment, has faithfully kept its provisions THE PRESIDENTS honestly acknowledged it, and and appointed time, that cost more than the ernment, that the young of both races all the noble works that have been done by our fathers, in the old time before us, no

> TRUE TO CONSTITUTION OF STATE AND UNION. sident Arthur is admirably written No accusation has been brought against and dignified in style and Virginia, from respectable sources, that vises Congress, as it is his con she has ever been wilfully faithless to any of the provisions of the Constitution of with a wisdom and sound judgment w the State or Union. Questions of construct will win for him the public tion have arisen, and always will arise, un- for his recommendations the attent cal certainty. But I am sure, if our State should be accused of having deliberately citizens will derive from this review in

Nor, considering that she was a battle- and finance, but it is not were ergy, and, after much conference and de-ergy, and, after much conference and de-gensive into a paying institution.

This will make the aforesaid balance dred and fifty miles of railroads have been faint praise which people iliberation, adopted what is called the 10-49, or "McCulloch bill," by large majorities of both houses. It seemed that our troubles to be the current revenues, will nearly a reinging of the current revenues, will nearly a reinging of the current revenues of the current be finally taken from the field of politics, the debt of the State—consol, peeler, and a which it had no business, and into which it had no business, and into which unfunded—at the rate of interest it now ought never to have been dragged. It bears, in the hands of the holders, whatit ought never to have been dragged. It met with widespread approval, and was generally regarded within, and universally, colleges, all the expenses of government, been for political influence. BISING ABOVE PARTY.

All these are subjects with which party Agitation, however, was at once begun by its enemies in the State, and at the next by its enemies in the state the Literary Fund, and to the interest and, through you, all the people of Virginia. Those of you who have read or heard my utterances during my whole of-Free Schools, the one is the State's proper-ficial term will bear witness that not one ty, the other the State's progeny; both to word of bitterness or crimination has been cared for and protected. We are bound written or spoken by me, nor in any public to support the Public Free School system deliverance even the name of either or any as part of the organic law. The debt is party dropped from my tongue or pen. equally so, and of equal, if not prior, obli- From the high and responsible office I gation. I make no boast of eminent hold, I have always written and spoken to The records will show that the Virginians for Virginia, and, ignoring

and make it of greatest value to the State. ernment has not been moved by this prin-In the settlement with the creditors or ciple in its dealings with us. It has been their representatives, under the 10-40 or charged—the facts will pass into history McCulloch Bill, by their generosity the schools were preserved in their entirety, ment has invaded the limits of our State, The statute, commonly called the "Henkel and by power, patronage, and money has ficules to be issued to depositors bill," which thus provides for the schools, controlled its affairs. If this be true, it be repealed on the ground that the residue of the settlement, through which, has been made, without precedent in our annals, the creditors were to receive their diminished interest, has been defeated.

By this statute the schools are now pro
By this statute the schools are now pro
By this statute the schools are now pro-

monwealth, and fastened upon the Repubpressing demands upon the State require it, the settlement of these arrearages can very well be postponed till her resources justify it, which, from the present outlook, and domestic being. If there be any property especially sacred under such a government, it is a Public Bond. It has the of it is full of such gravity and dignit al, and its solemn promise to perform, whom it is addressed. It treats more impress of the State's or the Republic's As to the accumulated interest on the public debt, there are various modes in like a Damascus blade to the seat of like a Damascus blade to the like a Damascus blade to the seat of like a Damascus blade to the seat of like a Damascus blade to the like a Dam When broken, the virus of the breach goes detail the affairs of the Government like a Damascus blade to the seat of life.

Parties cannot save either the State or the dent ever did, and this characteristic is Republic, guilty of that great crime as well notable as to compel the indulgence of the as folly. If an uprising of the people does not call a halt, and restore the government to its ancient ways, then is the steady the present day." publics hitherto have met their fate; -its days are numbered, and the Empire is

may say or do, let us trust that those who the well, and marvellously cure Headaches, now or may hereafter have the custody of Virginia's affairs, will stand fast to the work and traditions of the Fathers, As they were the founders of this grand System of the System of tem of Government, that has brought to us and the world such countless blessings, so should it elsewhere drift or be driven from its moorings in the hands of faithless. ignorant and forgetful men, may their descendants here hold firmly to its principles,

I transmit to you the reports of the Su-erintendent of Public Instruction, the Treasurer, the Second Auditor, the Super-intendent of Public Printing, the Attor-ney-General, the Adjutant-General, the preparatory to communion on next Sabbath. ney-General, the Adjutant-General, the preparatory to communion on next Sabouth.

Commissioner of Agriculture, the Uni- ROBERGE HENDERSON, of Pertanouni, Va. versity of Virginia, the Military Institute, the Central Lunatic Asylum, the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, the Western Lunatic Asy-mum, and the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind In-stitution, to all of which, and their various stitution, to all of which, and their various recommendations, I ask your careful attention. Investigations are now going on before the Board of Directors of the Peniten.

H AVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINnotice is hereby given to all persons indebied to add estate to come forward and settle; and all perfore the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary which prevents the submission of the Report of that Institution at this time. de 8-31

Since the last session of the General Assembly, Hon. Berryman Green, Judge the Fourth judicial circuit, resigned, and I appointed Hon. Stafford G. Whittle to fill vacancy; Hon, H. T. Garrison, Judge of the Seventeenth judical circuit, resigned, and I filled that vacancy by the appointment of Hon, Benjamin T. Gunter; Hon. Henry Shackelford, Judge of the Sixth ju-dicial circuit, departed this life, and I ap-pointed Hon. Daniel A. Grimsley to fill the vacancy caused by his death,-all to await

Wiredinia's Fair Fame.

History tells us much. But we know of our own knowledge what a part she has our own knowledge what a part she has hold the regular terms of the County Court of Orange, to hold the regular terms of the County Court of Green, till the vacancies can be fill cording to law. Upon the same terms conditions, I designated Gon. R. L. Hen-ley, Judge of the County Courts of York and James City, to hold the regular term of the County Court of Elizabeth City an Warwick, till the vacancies caused by the death of Hon. W. R. Willis, Judge County Court of those counties, could be

The Richmond and Alleghany railroad When the battle was over, she did not has complied with the terms of its and is completed. The trains are gathered up the wrecks and went about to running from Richmond to Will its western terminus, and on the br region, and giving promise of immense in FRED. W. M. HOLLIDAY

MESSAGE.

It is Generally Commended as an Able

and Business-Like Document.

The New York Times says: message of President Arthur is a very care ful and well-matured document, it. more frank and direct than is ein such papers, and its recommer extensive and varied as they are They show that the President has reviewed the field of labor s so unexpectedly opened before that he is not inclined to shirk the tutional duty of aiding Congress suggestions and advice, which Mr. Arthur touches he

The Herald says: "The me

The Baltimore American says: "The first message of the new President is, in the main, a plain, matter-of-fact, busine document, made up principally from the reports of his Cabluet officers, to most of whose recommendations as to futur lation he gives a warm support. The Chicago Times says:

remarkable for being in its method total unlike the customary deliverance American Presidents. style is less formal, it resembles that of English 'speech from the throne as nearly as the stately messages of Was ington. Its style and tone are not the s and tone of a man who regards himself leader of party government, or inten-act as one. This peculiarity will proto act as one. This peculiarity will pro-bly commend its author to public appro-

The Chicago Teibuse fears that the n sage will disappoint the country. It do not think that the President's recommend tions that the law authorizing silver cer-The bill remains still upon the statute-book, but of course inoperative by reason of the action of the General Assembly.

Controlled its affairs. If this be true, it will at once be admitted, that a departure has been made, without precedent in our furnish all the currency needed, and that by consent, the creditors were to receive

Virginia has been accused of attempting dent Arthur's first message to Congress is a styled to under the Constitution and laws, redit, amounting annually to unwards of half a been charged—the facts here, too, have gone from political affectation and clap-trap. He is a positive man, with the courage to say what he has to say and to do what he has to do in a straightforward manner. the efforts and resources of Federa ate for the prostitution of his position to partisan profligacy, and he accepts the fac-

The Philadelphia Enquirer says: If an uprising of the people does impression that President Arthur is one of the best-informed American statesmen of

BUY NO HOLIDAY PRESENTS WITHOUT lmost in sight.

Whatever other People, Parties, or States and Flesh-Brushes, They always beautiful Electric B

DEATHS.

Died, vesterday merning at 8210 o'cice LIAM A. WALSH, in his seventy-sever The Gorcased was born in Dublin, tretand

assist the pastor in these services

PERSONAL.

to present the same, properly proved.

PERSONS WISHING TO JOIN A CLUB FOR ATLANTA to start TLESDAY, 1371 ill please leave names at 109 Fourteenth street de S-11*

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ATLANTIC, &G.
Send for price-list,
my 27-cos

my 27-cod